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C. W. ATWATER & SON



NURSERYMEN
AGAWAM, MASS.

CATALOGUE

of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits, Shrubs,
Hardy Roses and
Hardy Perennials

"EVERYTHING THAT'S HARDY"

C. W. Atwater & Son,
Agawam, Mass.

REMARKS

IN THIS little catalogue we make no claims to a complete list of nursery stock, but have endeavored to give a short and accurate description of the varieties of trees and plants best suited to this section.

Most of these are well known and thoroughly tested sorts, but a few are novelties that seem worthy of introduction.

In addition to the varieties described here, we can, if desired, furnish most of the other standard sorts and many of the novelties.

A great part of this stock we grow at our own nursery; the rest we buy from reliable firms. It is our especial aim to have our stock *true to name* and of the *best quality*.

The larger part of our business is by agents' orders, but we also solicit orders by mail. As we do not issue a new catalogue annually, we cannot print prices, since these vary from year to year, but will quote as reasonable prices on mail orders as the quantity ordered will warrant, consistent with *first quality*.

We are also prepared to make plans for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, either for the small city or town lot, or for large grounds, and shall be glad to advise with any of our customers who wish to consult us in this matter.

Plain directions for transplanting will be sent with each order.

We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but mistakes are possible with everybody. Should any such occur, we agree to replace the stock with the true varieties, as originally ordered, or to refund the purchase price, but are not to be held liable for more than the original price.

Our nursery is situated in the south part of Agawam, at the corner of Suffield and South Streets, (locally known as "Hubbard's Corners ") about five miles from Springfield, and three-fourths mile from the Hartford and Springfield West Side trolley.

Visitors are always welcome, and we are glad to have them inspect our nursery, but *No Business will be Transacted on Sunday.*

We solicit your orders and assure you that we shall do all in our power to fill them to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER & SON.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLES

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 30 to 35 feet apart each way.

Dwarf trees $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high. Plant 10 feet apart.

Varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- ✓ ***Astrachan, Red.** Good size, red, acid, excellent for cooking; productive; last of July and first of August.
- ✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium size, yellow, good quality; middle of August.
- ✓ **Golden Sweet.** Medium size, yellow, rather dry, productive; middle of August.
- ! ***Sweet Bough.** Large, yellow, sweet, moderate bearer; first of August.
- ✓ ***Yellow Transparent.** Good size, yellow, moderately tart; productive and bears very young; first of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Large, roundish, streaked red and yellow, somewhat tart; hardy, productive and bears young; August and September.
- ✓ ***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow, fine for eating or cooking; October and November.
- ✓ ***Gravenstein.** Large, striped, tart, fine quality, productive, very profitable for market; September and October.

- ✓ ***McIntosh Red.** Medium to large, bright red, slightly tart; very handsome and of the finest quality; one of the most valuable apples for home use or market. September to December.
- ✓ **Pewaukee.** A seedling of Oldenburg; medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, of fine quality. October to January.
- ✓ **Porter.** Medium size, yellow, slightly tart, good quality; September and October.
- ✓ **Pound Sweet.** Large, yellow, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.
- ✓ **Wealthy.** Medium size, red striped, good quality, slightly tart; bears very young and enormous crops. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- ✓ ***Baldwin.** Large, red, acid, very productive, one of the best known apples for home or market. December to April.
- ✓ **Delicious.** A western variety that has proved very successful in that section, but has not yet been thoroughly tested in New England. Fruit large, oblong in shape, like the Gilliflower, streaked red and yellow. Flavor mild sub-acid, of the finest quality; considered by many the best eating apple for winter that we have.
- ✓ **Gilliflower.** (Sheepnose.) The old fashioned variety; dark red, oblong shape; has a peculiar flavor that no other apple possesses. Mid-winter.
- ✓ ***Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine; vigorous and very productive. November to January.
- ✓ **Jacob's Sweet.** Large, round, yellow; flesh white and

firm ; one of the finest winter sweet apples, especially for baking. November to March.

✓ ***King.** Large, red striped, of the best quality, moderately productive ; November to February.

✓ ***Northern Spy.** Large, handsome, striped red and yellow ; a late keeper, and of the finest quality where it succeeds well. In many places this variety produces only imperfect fruit.

✓ ***R. I. Greening.** Large, light green, tart, excellent for eating or cooking, good bearer, one of the best. Mid-winter.

✓ **Roxbury Russet.** Medium size, fine grained, acid, productive ; one of the best keepers, lasting until May.

✓ **Seek-no Further.** Medium size, dull red, rich and spicy. November to January.

✓ **Sutton Beauty.** Resembles Baldwin, but of better quality as an eating apple.

✓ **Winter Banana.** Large, clear pale yellow ; mild sub-acid, good for dessert. Bears young and abundantly.

CRAB APPLES

✓ **Hyslop.** Large, deep crimson, very handsome ; October and November.

✓ **Red Siberian.** About an inch in diameter, very productive ; September.

✓ **Transcendent.** Decidedly the best, large, striped, very productive ; September.

PEARS

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Dwarf trees 2½ to 4 feet high. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- ***Bartlett.** Large, yellow, juicy and high flavored, productive; the most popular sort grown. September.
- ***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow, very handsome, fine quality, but not a good keeper; tree a rapid grower and very productive; ripens ahead of Bartlett.
- ✓ **Wilder.** Medium size, yellow, good quality; probably the best very early pear. First of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

- ✓ **Bosc.** Large, long and slender; smooth russet skin; of the very finest quality but slow in coming into bearing. October and November.
- ✓ ***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large, greenish yellow, good quality; excellent as dwarf. October and November.
- ✓ **Kieffer.** Good size, greenish yellow, not very good eating but the best one to can. *Very* productive, a vigorous grower and early bearer. October and November.
- ✓ ***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, very spicy and fine quality; tree a slow grower, but bears young; last half of September.
- ✓ **Sheldon.** Medium size, round, russet, thick skin but very juicy and of fine quality. October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- ✓ ***Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow, good quality and productive, one of the best late sorts; October to December.

✓ ***Lawrence.** Small, russet, sweet, resembling Seckel but not so fine grained, productive; tree a slow grower; December to January.

✓ **Winter Nelis.** Medium, green and russet, good quality, slow grower and productive; December.

CHERRIES

SWEET VARIETIES.

Trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 20 feet apart each way.

✓ **Black Tartarian.** Very large, juicy, rich, and fine quality; first of July.

✓ **Gov. Wood.** Large, light yellow and red; a fine early variety, but tree not so vigorous a grower as some. Middle of June.

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau.** Large, pale yellow, firm, sweet, productive; a valuable variety. First of July.

✓ **Rockport Bigarreau.** Large, pale amber with light red, quality good; tree vigorous and productive; first of July.

✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Very large, deep black; flesh juicy and fine flavored; an abundant bearer. Mid-season.

✓ **Windsor.** Very large, dark color, fine quality and productive; late.

✓ **Yellow Spanish.** Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and of fine quality. One of the best sweet cherries; last of June.

TART VARIETIES.

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

✓ **Early Richmond.** Medium size, red, excellent for cooking; trees very hardy and productive; one of the best; June.

- ✓ **English Morello.** Medium, dark red ; August.
- ✓ **Large Montmorency.** Large, acid ; ten days later than Early Richmond.
- ✓ **May Duke.** Large, red, juicy, moderately tart ; an excellent sort ; middle of June.

PLUMS

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

The Japanese plums are much less troubled with black knot and curculio than the older, or European sorts, while the trees are noted for vigorous growth, early bearing, and great productiveness. In fact, many of them bear so heavily that the trees are quite short lived.

✓ **Abundance.** Large, red and yellow ; very juicy, sweet, and fine quality ; tree an upright and vigorous grower, and bears very young. Last half of August.

✓ **Burbank.** Large, red, firm fleshed and sweet ; tree a strong spreading grower and enormously productive. Ripens just after Abundance, and like that variety, bears when very young.

✓ **October Purple.** Large, reddish purple, fine quality ; tree an upright vigorous grower. A valuable late plum. Last of September.

✓ **Perry's Oriental.** New, said to be a cross between Burbank and Satsuma, with red flesh like Satsuma, but two or three weeks earlier, and keeping a long time after ripening.

✓ **Red June.** Good size, bright red ; of good, but not best, quality ; productive ; very early, beginning to ripen by

the first of August and lasting for two weeks or more. Probably the best very early plum.

- ✓ **Satsuma.** Medium size, red skin and red flesh clear through the plum; very small stone. Somewhat tart and especially fine for canning; September.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Bradshaw.** A large purple plum of good quality, ripening in August.

- ✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Large, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; a fine late plum. Last of September.

- ✓ **German Prune.** Large, oval shape, dark purple; valuable for drying. One of the old standard sorts; September.

- ✓ **Lombard.** Medium size, red, with purple shading, sweet; bears young, and heavy crops, inclined to over bear, and fruit should be thinned out; first half of September.

- ✓ **Reine Claude.** Large, greenish yellow; sweet, juicy and of finest quality; productive. September.

PEACHES

Trees 3 to 5 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Peach trees should be set in Spring only.

- ✓ **Belle of Georgia.** Large, white with red cheek; flesh firm, of fine quality, good for home use or market; an abundant and reliable bearer, but fruit is inclined to drop as soon as ripe. Freestone. Early September.

- ✓ **Carman.** Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh white and of good quality, tree an abundant bearer, ripening before Mt. Rose.

✓ **Champion.** Large, creamy white with red cheek ; juicy and fine flavor, ripening about September first ; fruit buds unusually hardy.

✓ **Crawford Early.** Large, yellow, fine quality, good bearer, very popular sort ; first of September.

✓ **Crawford Late.** Very large, yellow, good quality, moderately productive, much used for canning ; last of September.

✓ **Elberta.** Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow ; of only fair quality for eating, but one of the best sorts for canning. A very heavy and reliable bearer, and probably grown for market more than any other variety. Middle of September.

✓ **J. H. Hale.** New ; golden yellow ; very large, said to be one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, and ripening a few days before that variety. Quality similar to Elberta and excellent for canning. Tree productive with unusually hardy fruit buds, making it a very reliable bearer. A fine shipper and very promising sort.

✓ **Mt. Rose.** Medium size, quite overspread with red ; freestone, fine quality and productive. Last of August.

✓ **Old Mixon Free.** Large, white, fine flavor, productive ; first half of September.

✓ **Sneed.** Medium size, creamy white, good flavor ; very early, ripening the latter part of July. Said to be more free from rot than most early sorts.

✓ **Stevens Rareripe.** Large, white with red cheek ; flesh juicy and good quality. Tree hardy in the bud and good bearer. Last of September.

✓ **Stump the World.** Much resembles Old Mixon Free, but ripens a week or ten days later.

QUINCES

Bushes 3 to 4 feet high. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

- ✓ **Bourgeat.** Said to be a large, golden yellow variety, of best quality, and a good keeper; ripens just after the Orange. Tree a strong grower and very productive.
- ✓ **Champion.** Very large and smooth, greenish yellow, fine quality and cooks soft; tree bears very young and abundantly; ripens last of October and keeps until January.
- ✓ **Orange.** Large, round, yellow, the old well-known sort; October.

MULBERRIES

- ✓ **Downing.** Fruit black, of very large size and fine quality, ripening from June to September. Tree rather tender and should be planted only in protected places.
- ✓ **New American.** Similar to Downing, but tree much hardier.
- ✓ **Russian.** Tree a very hardy and vigorous grower. Fruit of small size, much relished by the birds.

GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

BLACK SORTS.

- ✓ **Campbell's Early.** A seedling of Moore's Early. Very large berry, with large, handsome, compact cluster. Vine hardy and productive; midseason.
- ✓ **Concord.** Good size and quality, very productive; best known of any; last of September.
- ✓ **Moore's Early.** A seedling of Concord, larger, good qual-

ity, and much earlier; vigorous grower and good bearer; first of September.

✓ **Wilder.** (Rogers No. 4.) A large fine grape, but requires a good location; ripens after Moore's Early.

✓ **Worden.** Another Concord seedling; a few days earlier and of better quality; a strong grower and productive.

RED SORTS.

✓ **Agawam.** Large, thick skin, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; a good keeper; vine hardy and productive; ripens with Concord.

✓ **Brighton.** Medium size, very fine flavor; a fair grower and moderately productive; one of the best; middle of September.

✓ **Caco.** A new red grape, a cross between Catawba and Concord. Described as a large grape, of the finest quality and ripening before Concord. Vine said to be hardy, vigorous and productive. At this writing we have not fruited this variety but it comes well recommended, and would seem worthy of trial.

✓ **Delaware.** Small, sweet, rather poor grower; late.

✓ **Salem.** Large, good quality, should have good location; ripens about with Brighton; can be kept very late.

WHITE SORTS.

✓ **Green Mountain.** Small to medium size; *the earliest of any to ripen*; quality unsurpassed, thin skin and few seeds; vine hardy and productive.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.** Another Concord seedling; medium size, fine flavor, seeds separating very readily from the pulp; vine vigorous and good bearer; ripens before Worden.

✓ **Niagara.** Large, good quality, vigorous grower and productive; latter half of September.

CURRENTS

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

- ✓ **Cherry.** Large, dark red, productive; rather more acid than most sorts.
- ✓ **Fay's Prolific.** Very large, red; long bunches and productive, but bush is rather a slow grower. One of the best large currants.
- ✓ **Lee's Prolific Black.** Large and productive; one of the best black currants.
- ✓ **Perfection.** Very large with long bunches; few seeds and fine flavor, being less acid than other red currants. Bush a strong grower and enormously productive. The best red currant yet introduced.
- ✓ **Red Cross.** Large, and of good quality; an upright, vigorous grower and productive.
- ✓ **White Grape.** Medium size, white, less acid than red sorts; more especially for table use.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

- ✓ **Columbus.** Very large, greenish yellow, of good quality and enormously productive; a splendid sort, but bush a slow grower.
- ✓ **Downing.** Of medium size, green, smooth skin and good quality. Very productive.
- ✓ **Pearl.** Claimed to be very productive; similar to Downing, but said to be larger; of first-class quality.
- ✓ **Josselyn.** (Red Jacket.) Large, light red, smooth skin; of good quality and productive; a little later than most sorts.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart.

- ✓ **Blowers.** Fruit of the largest size, with small seeds; very attractive, and of excellent quality when fully ripe; a strong grower, and good bearer in favorable seasons.
- ✓ **Mersereau.** Very large, glossy black, sweet, and of extra quality with no hard core. Plant a strong, upright grower, very productive and extremely hardy.
- ✓ **Snyder.** Good size, sweet, very productive and hardy; a reliable sort especially adapted to light soils.
- ✓ **Lucretia Dewberry.** A trailing variety of the blackberry; early, large, fine fruit.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

- ✓ **Black Diamond.** Very early, good quality and productive.
- ✓ **Conrath.** An early, black sort, of good size and quality; productive and ripening over a long season.
- ✓ **Cumberland.** Very large, glossy black, with small seeds; good quality and productive; a first-rate berry for mid-season, but does not succeed in all sections.
- ✓ **Kansas.** Large, black, vigorous grower and productive; ripening its entire crop in three or four pickings. Valuable for market; early.
- ✓ **Ohio.** Large, black, late, similar to Gregg.

- ✓ **Plum Farmer.** Large, black, strong grower, hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Columbian.** Very large, purplish red, with a peculiar flavor of its own, much liked by some, and fine for canning. Bush not suckering from the roots, but growing like the black sorts; *very* productive.
- ✓ **Cuthbert.** Large, dark red, best quality and productive; late and ripens its crop over a long period; canes usually hardy but sometimes injured by severe winters.
- ✓ **Herbert.** Fruit large, bright red, firm of good but not highest, quality. Bush a moderate grower, hardy, and *very* productive. Its firmness, bright color and productiveness make it a valuable market variety. Ripens with Cuthbert.
- ✓ **Loudon.** Similar to Cuthbert, but a few days later and canes a little hardier; a very valuable sort.
- ✓ **Phoenix.** A large red variety; early and continuing in fruit a long time; better quality than most early reds; hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Ranere.** A new "Everbearing" red raspberry; good size, bright red, good quality, though not equal to Cuthbert or Loudon. The first crop of the season ripens very early; after this is gone, new canes come up which bloom and begin to ripen fruit early in September, continuing to produce blossoms and ripe fruit until frost. This last crop is not a heavy one, but is very desirable to lengthen the season for home use.
- ✓ **St. Regis.** Similar to Ranere and considered by many to be identical with that variety.
- ✓ **Golden Queen.** Large, yellow, fine flavor; grows like the red sorts. Valuable for home use, but not for market.

STRAWBERRIES

For a garden bed plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows 2 feet apart.

For field culture, plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart.

Some varieties of strawberries, including some of the best kinds, have imperfect blossoms and require to be set in a bed with some perfect flowering sorts to produce a good crop. These imperfect flowering sorts are marked thus (Imp.) in this list.

Within the past few years a new class of strawberries has been introduced known as "Everbearing" or "Fall-bearing" strawberries. If the first setting of fruit is picked off soon after the berries have formed, the plants will send out another full set of blooms, the fruit from which will begin to ripen about the last of July and continue till heavy frost, though the heaviest yield will be in the first four or five weeks. If allowed to bear a crop in June, they will produce some fruit in the fall, but much less than when the first setting is picked off. We offer two sorts of these "Fall-bearing" berries which we think are the best of the different varieties thus far introduced.

✓ **Progressive.** (Fall-bearing) Medium size; sweet and fine quality; deep red; productive. An excellent berry, but not large enough for market. If allowed to fruit in June is one of the very earliest to ripen.

✓ **Superb.** (Fall-bearing.) Large, round; deep red, with red flesh; firm, and of excellent quality. *Very* productive. If allowed to bear in June it ripens early and will produce more than most of the regular June varieties. Valuable for home use or market. A most desirable berry in every way.

✓ **Abington.** Fruit large and of good quality, bright

red, long conical in shape ; productive ; early midseason. A valuable variety.

✓ **Arnout.** Very large, rich red with red flesh ; firm, of good quality and a heavy bearer. Resembles Glen Mary but seems to be an improvement over that variety. Should have a strong rich soil to do its best. Midseason to late.

✓ **Gill.** Good size. nearly round, light red, colored all over ; a good bearer, of good quality and moderately firm. *Very* early.

✓ **Mrs. Miller.** (Imp.) Large, long, red to the center ; firm, rich flavor, excellent for canning. Strong grower and productive. A fine sort. Medium late.

✓ **Northfield.** Fruit large, bright red with red flesh, firm and of a spicy flavor. Plants vigorous and productive, with stout fruit stalks, holding the berries up from the ground. Late.

✓ **Parson's Beauty.** Large, conical, deep red ; flesh firm and of good quality, though somewhat tart, making an excellent canning variety. Plant a strong grower and productive. Mid-season.

✓ **Ridgeway.** Large, round, and always smooth and of perfect shape ; bright red, fine flavor and productive. Excellent for home use but not firm enough for shipment. Mid-season.

✓ **Senator Dunlap.** Medium size, bright glossy red, regular in shape ; of fine flavor and very productive. Begins to ripen early and holds on well. Plant is rather small, but makes a large number of runners and succeeds well in nearly all soils.

✓ **Willard.** (Imp) Very large, glossy red with red flesh,

ripening all over at once ; flavor rather insipid ; firm, and an excellent shipper. Very productive. Desirable where size and productiveness are wanted rather than high quality. Mid-season.

✓ **Wm. Belt.** Large, somewhat irregular in shape, light red. A good bearer, though not the most productive sort ; of unusually good flavor and especially desirable where fine quality is an object. Best on medium or light soil. Late.

ASPARAGUS

Plant same distance apart as Strawberries.

Asparagus is of easy cultivation, but the ground must be made very rich. Its use has increased rapidly in the last few years and it is proving a profitable market crop.

We grow our plants with special care and can furnish very strong roots.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety, claimed to be more resistant to rust and insects than other sorts. stalks very large, rich and tender.

Palmetto. Large, early, tender and fine. One of the best, if not the best, of any of the varieties now grown.

RHUBARB

Hawk's Champagne. A new variety, large and fine.

Linnaeus. Large, early and tender ; a first-class sort.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

In order that our customers may be able to form an idea of the size which the trees, under average conditions, will reach when full grown, we are indicating it by letters as follows.

- A indicates trees which attain a size of 50 ft and upwards,
 B " " " " " " 20 to 40 ft.
 C " " " " " " 10 to 20 ft.
 D " small trees, growing less than 10 ft. high.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

APPLE, Bechtel's Flowering Crab. (C.) The finest of the class. A medium sized tree, covered in early spring with beautiful, double, rose-like flowers, of a delicate pink and very fragrant.

ASH, American White. (A.) A well known native tree of large size and vigorous growth.

BEECH, American. (A.) Compact form, smooth, light colored bark, with glossy, attractive foliage. Like the other varieties of beech, this should be transplanted when quite small; preferably not over 4 or 5 feet high.

Fern-leaved. (C.) A small, compact tree, growing to 10 or 15 feet high, with finely cut, fern-like foliage.

Purple. (B) An elegant tree, foliage deep reddish purple in spring, becoming copper colored as the season advances.

River's Purple. (B) This is more compact and symmetrical in its habit of growth than the ordinary Purple Beech. Considered the finest of all the purple leaved trees.

BIRCH. Paper, or Canoe. (A.) A native variety, growing

much larger than the common white or grey birch, and with much whiter and more beautiful bark.

Purple. (B.) A variety with purple foliage.

CATALPA, Speciosa. B. A hardy variety from the West, of rapid growth, with large heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white and purple flowers in June.

Bungei. (D.) Dwarf, usually grafted on stems 6 or 7 feet tall, where it makes a roundish dense head; of value for its formal effect.

DOGWOOD. (Cornus.) **White.** (C) The native tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with large, single white flowers before the leaves come.

Red Flowering Dogwood. (C.) Flowers light red, very beautiful.

ELM, American. (A.) The well-known, native tree.

HORSECHESTNUT, White. (A.) The common sort, with large clusters of single white flowers in May.

Red flowering. (B.) Red flowers, later in bloom than the white. Tree a slow grower.

JUDAS TREE. (Red bud.) (C.) Grows 15 to 20 feet high, and is covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

KOELRUTARIA, Paniculata. (C.) A small tree with foliage somewhat like the Sumac, and large panicles of small yellow flowers in July. Very desirable.

LINDEN, (Basswood) **American.** (A) A native tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Silver-leaved. (B.) Tree medium size, with large leaves which are downy white on the under side. One of the best.

MAGNOLIA, *Accuminata*. (A.) A native variety, growing 60 to 70 feet high, with handsome, glossy leaves, 6 to 8 inches long.

Soulangeana. (C.) A French hybrid, growing 10 to 20 feet high, with handsome, glossy foliage; the flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, white, tinted with reddish purple and coming before the leaves appear. One of the hardiest and best. Requires careful protection the first two or three winters.

Speciosa. (C.) Resembles Soulangeana, but flowers a little smaller, lighter in color, and a week later. Continues long in bloom; a desirable sort.

MAPLE, *Norway*. (A) A large tree, compact in shape, with large, handsome, deep green leaves. One of the finest lawn and shade trees.

Sugar, or Rock. (A.) The well-known common hard Maple, and one of the best

Silver. (A.) A large very rapid growing sort, of irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above, and silvery white on the under side.

Weir's Cut-leaf. (A) A very handsome tree with drooping branches, foliage deeply cut, and silvery white on the under side. A very rapid grower, and should be severely pruned for two or three years after transplanting.

Reitenbachi. (B.) A tall growing sort; leaves green in spring, gradually becoming purplish by midsummer, and purple scarlet in fall.

Schwedlerii. (Purple Norway) (B.) A beautiful variety; the young foliage of bright purplish crimson, changing to deep bronze green in the summer.

Japan, Purple-leaved. (D.) Forms a bushy shrub or

small tree ; foliage crimson purple and deeply cut. When young requires careful protection in winter and should not be planted in exposed places, but becomes hardy when fully established.

Japan, Cut-leaved Purple. (D.) similar to the above, but with leaves more deeply cut, and branches somewhat drooping.

MULBERRY, Globe Head. (D.) New and rare ; the same form and style of tree as *Catalpa Bungei*, but more hardy, and with much more handsome foliage.

OAK, American White. (A.) One of our finest native trees ; of large size and spreading branches.

Palustris. (Pin Oak) (B.) A good grower, symmetrical shape, bright glossy leaves, deeply cut ; very ornamental.

POPLAR, Carolina. (A.) A large tree, pyramidal in shape, with large, glossy leaves. The most rapid growing of any shade tree, very hardy, and succeeds in all soils and locations.

Lombardy. (A.) Of rapid growth, very tall and slender ; much used for screens, and where a formal effect is desired.

SALISBURIA. (Ginko.) (A.) From Japan. A tall growing tree with straight trunk and glossy green leaves resembling Maidenhair Fern in shape, but much larger. Rare and handsome.

THORN. Double : Scarlet and White. (C.) The thorns are small trees, growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with handsome clusters of small, double flowers early in June.

TULIP TREE. (Whitewood.) (A.) A large, handsome tree with broad, glossy leaves, and tulip-like flowers in June.

WALNUT, Black. (A.) A native of the middle West ;

a rapid grower, with handsome foliage, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets.

WILLOW, Golden. (B.) A handsome tree, conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel-leaf. (B.) Vigorous growth, shining, laurel-like leaves; very desirable.

WEEPING TREES

BEECH, Weeping. (B.) Rare and handsome, of a picturesque appearance.

BIRCH, Cut-leaved Weeping. (A.) A variety of white birch with drooping branches and deeply cut leaves.

CHERRY, Japan Weeping Rose-flowered. (C.) A small, umbrella shaped tree with slender, graceful branches, covered with double rose-colored flowers before the leaves.

ELM, Camperdown. (C.) Grafted into stems 5 or 6 feet high, the branches extend outward and downward, making a handsome drooping tree.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping. (D) A tree with straggling weeping branches.

MULBERRY, Teas'. (D.) Similar in shape to the Kilmarnock willow but with much handsomer foliage. The finest of the umbrella shaped trees.

WILLOW, Babylonica. (A.) The old fashioned Weeping Willow.

Kilmarnock. (D.) An umbrella shaped tree, handsome and hardy.

Thurlow's (A.) Similiar to Babylonica but more upright in growth.

EVERGREEN TREES

Plant in Spring only.

While the height to which the evergreen trees finally attain is indicated by letters, the same as for deciduous trees, it should be borne in mind that most evergreens can be dwarfed and kept to any size desired by pruning at the proper time. Thus the Hemlock, or Norway Spruce, both trees that grow to a large size, can be trained in hedge form only three or four feet high.

ARBOR VITAE, American. (B.) The well-known sort used for ornament and hedges.

Compacta. (D.) Very dwarf with dense, round head.

Geo. Peabody. (C.) Hardy; compact, upright grower; foliage a bright golden yellow. Very striking.

Pyramidalis. (C.) Of slender, upright compact growth, like the Irish Juniper. Valuable for its formal effect.

Siberian. (C.) Growth compact and pyramidal, keeping color well in winter. Very hardy and one of the best for this section.

FIR, Balsam. (B.) Handsome deep green foliage with pleasant odor. It is very hardy and thrives best in the coldest locations. Will grow in damp places.

Concolor. (Silver Fir of Colorado.) (B.) Tree of graceful spreading habit, branches slightly drooping, bluish above, silvery underneath; very hardy. A rare and beautiful tree.

HEMLOCK. (A.) Our native variety, distinct from all other trees; a beautiful lawn tree, or fine for hedges. Will grow in the shade.

JUNIPER, Golden. (D.) Of low spreading growth, shaped much like a saucer. Foliage tipped bright yellow in summer, bronze yellow in winter. Odd and attractive.

PINE, Mugho. (D.) Dwarf; of low dense growth and dark green color; very hardy.

Scotch. (A.) One of the most rapid growing evergreens, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage. Very hardy.

White. (A.) The well-known, native sort; especially desirable for light, sandy soil.

RETINOSPORA. (Japan Cypress.) The Retinosporas are a very handsome class of small trees, many of them dwarf and particularly adapted to small places. They should not be planted in exposed situations.

Filifera. (C.) Of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, thread-like and drooping; one of the hardiest of the Retinosporas.

Obtusa Compacta. (D) Similar to Arbor Vitae Compacta, but with finer foliage.

Pisifera. (C.) A slender tree with beautiful feathery foliage of a tawny green color.

Pisifera Aurea. (C.) Similar to above, but foliage tipped with bright yellow.

Plumosa. (C.) Very handsome, with soft feathery, light green foliage.

Plumosa Aurea. (C.) More dwarf and compact than preceding, with golden tipped foliage.

Squarrosa. (C.) Of very dense growth, with beautiful foliage of a silvery blue appearance. Less hardy than the others and should be planted only in protected places.

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue. (B.) Of very compact growth; foliage varying from green, to beautiful steel blue or sage color in the finest specimens. Perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations, and one of the finest if not the finest of our evergreens.

Colorado Blue, Koster's (B) A form of the above obtained by grafting from the very bluest specimens. These trees are all of the finest blue color, and very choice.

Douglas. (B.) Another Colorado spruce, of quite rapid growth. Foliage soft delicate green, glaucous underneath.

Norway. (A.) Of rapid growth, attaining large size; a good lawn tree, and used also for hedges and windbreaks.

TAXUS, Cuspidata. (Japan Yew) (D.) A rare and beautiful low growing evergreen; foliage somewhat resembling the Hemlock.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

C. indicates shrubs that attain a height of 9 to 14 feet.

D. " " " " " " " 4 to 9 feet.

E. " " " " " " " 1 to 4 feet.

ALMOND, Double Pink. (D.) An old fashioned shrub, with small double pink flowers covering the branches in May, before the leaves appear.

ALTHEAS, Double Red, Pink, Purple and White. (C) The Altheas are upright in growth and very late in starting in spring. They bloom in August and September, the flowers resembling a double hollyhock. Should not be planted in cold or exposed situations.

ARALIA, Spinosa. (Hercules Club.) (C.) A native shrub with stout, club-like stalk, and large clusters of small white flowers in August. Used for the tropical effect of its foliage.

AZALEA, Mollis. (D.) These are dwarf bushy shrubs, covered with a mass of gorgeous bloom in spring; the flowers are large and showy; the colors, white and different shades of yellow, pink, orange, and red. Should be given some protection the first two or three winters.

Ghent. (D.) Similar to the Mollis, but a little later in bloom.

BARBERRY, Purple. (D) Grows 4 to 6 feet high, with violet purple foliage, and clusters of red berries in fall. Very effective for massing, or grouping with other shrubs.

Thunbergii. (E) Dwarf, growing about 3 feet high, with dense, bright green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet late in the fall, and producing quantities of bright red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Very hardy and one of the best shrubs for groups and hedges.

CALYCANTHUS. (Sweet scented shrub.) (D.) The *wood* of this shrub is very fragrant; flowers of a chocolate color, with agreeable spicy odor. Blooms in June. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

CLETHRA, Alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) (D.) A small native shrub, with numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers in July.

CORNUS, Elegantissima. (D.) A medium sized shrub, the leaves bordered with a broad white band, and retaining the distinct colors till they drop in the fall. In winter the branches are bright coral red.

Sanguinea. (Red-branched Dogwood.) (C.) Very conspicuous in winter when the bark is blood red.

Siberica. (C.) Very similar to Sanguinea, and extremely hardy; valuable for background or screen in summer.

CURRENT, Yellow Flowering. (D.) An old fashioned

hardy shrub, covered with small, clove-shaped, yellow flowers in early spring. Very fragrant and hardy.

DEUTZIA, Crenata. (C.) A shrub of good size, flowers small, double, white, tinted with rose; blooms in June.

Gracilis. (E.) A dwarf variety with sprays of delicate, pure white flowers the last of May. Very handsome.

Lemoine. (E.) Similiar to the Gracilis but of stronger growth, and a larger plant.

Pride of Rochester. (C.) Large clusters of double white flowers, blooming in June and July. Bush of large size, and vigorous growth.

ELDER, Golden. C.) A variety with golden yellow foliage. Valuable for planting with green-leaved shrubs. A vigorous grower, and should be severely pruned to keep it in good shape.

EUONYMOUS, Alatus. (Cork-barked Euonymous) (D.) Branches singularly covered with corky ridges; small leaves, red fruit; very beautiful autumn foliage.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. (Pearl Bush) (C.) A hardy vigorous grower of large size; flowers single, white, an inch in diameter; blooming in May.

FORSYTHIA, Fortunei. (D.) A rapid grower, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear.

Suspensa. (D.) A variety with long slender, drooping branches.

FRINGE, Purple. (Smoke Bush) (C.) A large shrub with purplish fringe or hair-like flowers during the summer.

White. (C.) Has large clusters of delicate, pure white flowers, before the leaves appear. Very handsome.

HONEYSUCKLE, Morrowii. (D.) A vigorous grower;

good foliage ; small white flowers in May followed in August by handsome red berries which continue through the fall.

Red Tartarian. (D.) Pink flowers in May, with orange colored berries in fall.

White Tartarian. (D.) A variety with white flowers.

HYDRANGEA, Arborescens Sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) (D.) A variety with large, slightly rounded clusters of pure white flowers. Begins to bloom in June and continues until after the other hydrangeas come in August.

Paniculata Grandiflora. (D.) The well-known hardy Hydrangea. Sold both in bush form and tree shape.

ILEX, Verticillata. (Black Alder.) (D.) A native shrub of good size, covered with countless scarlet berries through the fall and winter. Does well on wet ground.

LILAC, Purple, and White. (C.) The well-known, common sorts.

Josikea. (C.) Of large size, dark shining leaves, and purple flowers after other varieties are gone.

Persian. (D) Finer foliage than the common ; larger clusters of purple flowers, and very free blooming.

French Hybrids. (D.) These bloom much younger than the common lilacs and rarely send up shoots in the lawn. Among other valuable sorts are included **Belle de Nancy**, pale rosy lilac ; **Chas. X**, reddish purple ; **Mad. Casimir-Perier**, creamy white ; **Mad. Edward Andre**, deep reddish lilac ; **Mad. Lemoine**, double white, one of the finest ; **Marie Legraye**, single pure white ; **Pres. Grevy**, beautiful double blue ; **Pres. Loubet**, deep purple ; **Touissaint l'Ouverture**, very dark purple. Many of the above sorts can be furnished in tree shape as well as in bush form.

Japanese Tree. Grows in tree form, 20 to 30 feet high; has large clusters of white flowers the latter part of June, after all other varieties are gone. Rare and valuable.

MYRICA, Cerifera. (D.) (Candleberry.) A low, spreading native shrub, with handsome foliage, and small white berries in autumn. Desirable for covering sandy or gravelly banks.

Privet, California. (D.) A rapid growing shrub with glossy green leaves, retaining its foliage to New Years. Much used for hedges. Generally hardy, but occasionally killed back in very severe winters.

Amoor River. (D.) Resembling the California, but much hardier and shedding its leaves earlier.

Ibota. (D.) Of spreading growth with slightly drooping branches, producing small white fragrant flowers. Very hardy.

QUINCE, Japan. (D.) Bright scarlet flowers in May.

SNOWBALL, Japan. (D.) Has beautiful round clusters of white flowers for several weeks in early summer.

SPIREA, Anthony Waterer. (E.) Dwarf, with flat clusters of small red or crimson flowers, in bloom from first of July till fall.

Aurea. (C.) A large shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with yellowish green foliage and small white flowers.

Thunbergii. (D.) A medium sized bush with slender branches, and delicate, feathery foliage, which changes to bronze and purple in the fall; small pure white flowers very early in spring, before the leaves appear.

Van Houttei. (D.) Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet with long drooping branches, loaded with small rounded clusters of white flowers; blooms the last of May. One of our best and most popular shrubs. Very hardy.

STEPHANANDRA, Flexuosa. (D.) Medium size with graceful branches and handsome foliage. Small white flowers in June.

SUMAC, Cut-leaved. (D) This belongs to the same family as the wild sumac, but with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Red. (Indian Currant.) (D.) A semi-dwarf, spreading shrub with attractive foliage, and covered with clusters of small, red berries in the fall and winter.

White. (Snowberry.) (D.) Small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on till early winter.

SYRINGA, Garland. (C.) The old fashioned sweet Syringa, with pure white flowers in June; very fragrant.

Golden. (D.) Medium sized, very compact and bushy in growth with handsome golden foliage. Probably the best golden-leaved shrub we have and especially desirable to group with other shrubs.

WEIGELIA, Eva Rathke. (E.) Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with deep crimson flowers in June, and blooming again to a less extent in the late summer. One of our best shrubs.

ROSEA. (D.) Pink flowers in May and June.

Variegated. (D.) Leaves with yellowish white border; blush pink flowers in June.

YUCCA. (E.) A low, evergreen plant, with long, narrow, stiff leaves, and creamy white flowers on a tall stalk in July.

RHODODENDRONS. (D.) These are evergreen shrubs of medium size, with handsome, laurel-like foliage, and large

showy clusters of flowers in early summer in various shades of purple, red, pink and white. They thrive best in partial shade and moist soil, and should be protected the first two or three winters.

CLIMBING VINES

ACTINIDIA. A new rapid growing vine from Japan; flowers white, fragrant and freely produced; foliage large and handsome.

AKEBIA, Quinata. Resembling the Honeysuckle in manner of growth; leaves small, dark green, very free from insect attacks; clusters of chocolate purple, slightly fragrant, flowers in May. Vine very hardy and can be planted in the shade or exposed places.

AMPELOPSIS, Quinquifolia. (Virginia Creeper.) The native ivy, very hardy and rapid in growth.

Veitchii. (Japan Ivy) Clings to brick and stone surfaces, forming a complete curtain of green, becoming crimson in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A very hardy vine with large leaves, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and small pipe-shaped flowers. Makes a dense shade.

BITTERSWEET. A hardy native climber with handsome foliage and clusters of red and orange berries in late fall. Valuable for shady places.

CLEMATIS. These vines require a rich soil and sunny location; the flowers are large and showy and produced in great profusion, in every shade of blue, from deep purple to pure white. When young the vines die to the ground in winter, but, as they become older, the main

stalks live through. Only a few sorts are mentioned but others can be furnished.

Henrii. Creamy white, very handsome ; June to August.

Jackmanii. Purple violet ; best known of any ; June to August.

Mad. Edward Andre. A hybrid of Jackmanii, and the nearest red of any sort.

Paniculata. From Japan ; a hardy, vigorous grower with an abundance of dark green foliage. Flowers small, pure white, star shaped, very fragrant, produced in great numbers in August and September. Very free from insects.

EUONYMOUS, Radicans. An evergreen vine with small handsome leaves. Clings to the wall like ivy. Slow grower.

Vegetus. A broad leaved variety that has red berries in fall and winter ; sometimes called the "Evergreen Bittersweet." Can also be kept closely pruned and used for a low hedge or border.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. Strong grower, nearly evergreen, pure white flowers changing to buff ; very fragrant, blooms from June to October.

Japan Gold Leaf, Foliage thickly veined and netted with yellow ; has very few flowers.

LYCIUM, Barbatum. (Matrimony Vine.) Very hardy, and vigorous grower, with small purple flowers followed by scarlet berries.

TRUMPET VINE. Vigorous climber ; clusters of large trumpet shaped flowers in August.

WISTERIA, Purple. A hardy strong vine, with large clusters of blue flowers in June.

White. White flowers ; but not quite so hardy.

ROSES

We sell only varieties of roses that live out of doors through the winter, though most of them will be much benefitted by having some protection in cold weather. They are divided into several classes.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are rose bushes that bloom in June, and have more or less flowers at intervals until cold weather, the amount of bloom depending on the variety, and very largely, also, on the care given the bushes. Always pick off the seed balls that follow the flowers. Winter protection is not absolutely necessary for this class, except in exposed places, but it is very desirable.

Alfred Colomb. Large, crimson, double and fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, deep pink, beautiful buds ; fragrant and desirable

Baron de Bonstettin. Deep crimson ; a shade lighter than P. C. de Rohan but a better grower. Very fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, hardy and very beautiful ; has no fragrance.

Capt. Hayward. *Very* large, bright carmine crimson ; very showy and a free bloomer.

Clio. Large, double, delicate blush pink ; beautiful in bud and open flower. One of our best roses.

Couquette des Alps. Medium size, white, sometimes with blush tint ; very free blooming and fragrant ; requires protection in winter.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant ; a strong grower and desirable sort.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson ; double and fragrant.

Francois Levet. Cherry red ; of good size, very hardy, strong grower and free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, beautiful *pure* waxy white. Vigorous in growth, and free blooming ; considered the best pure white rose yet introduced.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Large, crimson, fragrant ; well-known and very popular.

His Majesty. Bright cherry red, changing to deep rose pink, hardy and free blooming ; handsome buds.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson ; flowers retaining color till petals fall ; highly scented. Plant a strong grower and free bloomer.

John Hopper. Bright rose pink ; large and full.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep rich crimson ; fragrant, full and free blooming.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Large, pink, cup shaped ; hardy and a free bloomer.

Magna Charta. Large, clear pink, double, free bloomer and fragrant. A well-known, hardy sort.

Margaret Dickson. Large, white, with pale flesh center ; a beautiful, fragrant rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, resembling Gen. Jacqueminot but more double. A free bloomer ; and fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. Large, delicate pink, very fragrant and a free bloomer ; beautiful buds.

Mrs. Sherman Crawford. Color a beautiful shade of pink with lovely buds, and perfect flowers ; a very free bloomer, especially in autumn. One of the very best, but requires good care.

Oakmont. Deep, bright rose, a free bloomer and fragrant ; a valuable addition.

Paul Neyron. The largest of hybrid perpetual roses ; deep pink, very double ; a strong grower and popular sort.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Good size, deep velvety crimson ; one of the best very dark roses. Requires good care.

Soliel d'Or. (Golden Sun) Color varying from pale yellow to reddish gold. Flowers are much larger than any other yellow rose ; double and fragrant. A beautiful rose but requires the best of care.

Ulrich Bruner. Brilliant cherry red, large and full. A vigorous grower and very satisfactory sort.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of roses has the tea fragrance so much desired, and blooms more freely than the hybrid perpetuals. They are not as hardy and should be carefully protected in winter by banking up well with earth, and covering well with straw, leaves, or evergreen boughs. Only a few of the hardier sorts are described as many are entirely too tender for this section.

Caroline Testout. Large, clear bright rose ; very fragrant and free flowering.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium size, scarlet, shading to deep crimson ; a very profuse bloomer, and one of the hardiest of this class.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. New, carmine, changing to pink ; very fragrant and lasting a long time after cutting. It appears to be a promising sort.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, tinted cream ; large, full and double ; very fragrant.

Killarney. Pale pink ; long, beautifully pointed buds.

Killarney, White. A pure white form of the Killarney.

Konigin Carola. Perfect form in both bud and flower; color a beautiful satiny rose; free blooming; a very fine variety.

Lady Hillingdon. New: exquisite buds of apricot yellow on long stems; fragrant and free blooming. A beautiful rose, but requires careful protection in winter.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, free blooming and fragrant; a popular variety.

Mad. Edouard Herriot. (Daily Mail Rose) Medium size, semi-double; coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet; striking and beautiful.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. New. Orange yellow in bud, changing to a beautiful shade of pink when fully open.

Radiance. Large and full; brilliant carmine pink, with yellow shadings at base of petals; fragrant, and a free bloomer. One of the best.

Richmond. Bright, glowing crimson scarlet; fragrant and beautiful.

MOSS ROSES.

Crested. Deep pink with abundance of moss; fragrant.

White Moss. White, handsome in bud and flower.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle. White, with blush tint; double and fragrant. A strong grower but should not be planted in an exposed situation.

Blue Rambler. (Veilchenblau.) Resembling Crimson Rambler in growth but not as hardy. Flowers opening crimson, gradually changing to a deep violet, or violet blue.

Crimson Rambler. Too well known to need description. One of our most valuable climbers.

Climbing American Beauty. Of recent introduction; not blooming in clusters like the rambles, but two or three together on stems suitable for cutting. Flowers large, opening rosy crimson, changing to pink; double and fragrant. Blooms much earlier than other climbers, and said to have occasional flowers during the summer. A moderate grower; beautiful and desirable, but should not be planted in exposed locations.

Dorothy Perkins. A well-known sort, producing great clusters of delicate shell pink flowers. Foliage handsome glossy green; vine very vigorous and hardy. Deservedly popular.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Foliage bright glossy green, flowers large, semi-double, waxy white, shaded blush, borne singly or in small clusters. Should be planted in a sheltered situation.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) Foliage and manner of growth same as Dorothy Perkins. Flowers bright crimson, a shade lighter than Crimson Rambler, but larger and more double. We consider this a very valuable rose.

Flower of Fairfield. (Everblooming Crimson Rambler.) Similar to Crimson Rambler, but claimed to have occasional clusters of flowers throughout the summer.

Hiawatha. Single, bright crimson flowers, with yellow stamens, very free flowering in long trailing clusters..

Lady Gay. So much like Dorothy Perkins that it is hard to tell them apart.

Prairie Queen. Bright pink, cup shaped, hardy and free bloomer; an old, reliable sort.

Silver Moon. Flowers large, semi-double; fragrant, silvery white with prominent yellow stamens. Foliage a handsome bronze green; a good grower and moderately hardy.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Flowers good size, produced in clusters of 10 or 15. Color delicate pink changing to blush pink and white. Blooms early.

White Dorothy Perkins. Identical with Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are pure white. Probably the best white climber.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

Roses of this class make dwarf, bushy plants and, with proper care, produce an abundance of bloom throughout the summer from June until stopped by heavy frost. The flowers are individually small, produced in large clusters, and, while not very good for cutting, are especially desirable for bedding purposes, and where continuous bloom for a long time is wanted.

Annie Muller. (Pink Baby Rambler.) Flowers of a beautiful pink, semi-double, about one and a half inches in diameter. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

Baby Rambler. Crimson red; the best known of any of this class.

Catharine Zeimet. (White Baby Rambler.) Pure white, double, slightly fragrant, flowers in large, loose clusters, freely produced. One of the very best.

RUGOSA, AND RUGOSA HYBRID ROSES.

These are of Japanese origin, and are noted for their hardiness and vigorous growth, together with their comparative freedom from insects and disease. Most of them are quite thorny.

Conrad F. Meyer. Flowers large, silvery rose, fragrant, with beautiful buds. The bush is a strong grower, and should be given plenty of room. A very satisfactory rose.

Mad. Geo. Bruant. Semi-double, pure white, very free blooming, but not good for cutting.

Nova Zembla. Similiar to Conrad F. Meyer, but with white flowers.

Rugosa, Red. A Japanese rose, with bright red or pink single flowers followed by large, showy berries of rosy red. Bush of large size, with handsome, dark green foliage, seldom troubled by insect attacks. Valuable for groups and hedges.

Rugosa, White. A variety with white flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Mad. Plantier. An old and popular variety; covered with medium sized white flowers in June. Grows to be a large bush.

Multiflora. The old fashioned, pink rose of our grandmothers. Flowers double, fragrant and produced in great profusion in June. Bush very hardy and vigorous; too large to plant with the monthly blooming sorts, but good to use as a shrub, or plant for a screen.

Persian Yellow. Small, double, bright yellow flowers early in June.

York and Lancaster. An old variety recently re-introduced; flowers large, fragrant, semi-double, striped and mottled crimson, pink and white. Blooms in June.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

The past few years have seen a great increase in the demand for this class of plants. Their hardiness and ease of cultivation, the value of many of them for cut flowers, together with the beauty and long blooming period of many varieties, make them deservedly popular. This list includes some of the best sorts, but other varieties can be furnished if desired.

ACHILLEA, Boule de Neige. 18 to 24 in. high; small double white flowers in profusion from June to September. Valuable for cutting.

Millefolium. Rubrum. 18 in. high; small, bright red flowers in flat clusters, blooming in July and continuing until fall if not allowed to go to seed.

ACONITUM, (Monkshood) Autumnale. 2 to 3 feet. Deep blue flowers, late, does well in the shade.

Napellus. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers pale blue, nearly white, June and July.

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine) Alba. 2 to 3 feet. Large, pure white flowers, May and June.

Coerulea. (Rocky Mt. Columbine) 2 to 3 feet. Large blue flowers, white inside, very handsome. May and June.

Chrysantha. 3 to 4 feet. Fragrant, golden yellow flowers, May to July.

Mixed. All colors as they happen to come, blue, purple, white, pink, and yellow.

ASTERS. (Hardy.) These are a showy perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

Grandiflorus. Large, often two inches across; dark bluish violet. One of the finest, and very late.

Novae-Angliae. Large, deep clear purple; yellow center.

Novae-Angliae rosea. A variety with clear pink flowers.

White Queen. White, with large, broad petals.

BOLTONIA, Asteroides. 6 to 7 feet. Pure white flowers like small daisies in September.

BUDDLEYA. (Butterfly Bush, Summer Lilac.) 3 to 5 feet. Has long spikes of fragrant, rosy lilac flowers from August until frost. Very attractive to butterflies, hence the popular name of "Butterfly Bush."

CAMPANULA, Media. (Canterbury Bells. 3 feet. Large bell shaped flowers of blue, white, and rose in July.

Persicifolia. 2 to 3 feet. Medium size, bell shaped flowers in deep blue, and white, during June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Hardy Red, Pink, Yellow, and White. 2 feet. Old fashioned flowers, blooming late in the fall. Should be given protection in winter.

COREOPSIS. 2 feet. Bright golden yellow flowers throughout the summer.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur.) **Chinensis Alba.** 1 to 2 feet. Pure white, dwarf.

Coelestinum. 2 to 3 feet. Different shades of pale blue flowers in long spikes.

Elatum. 2 to 4 feet. The "Bee Larkspur." Shades of deep blue. If cut back after blooming, will flower a second time.

Formosum. 2 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers.

DIANTHUS, Barbatus. (Sweet William.) 1 to 2 feet. A

popular flower coming in various shades and colors. June and July.

Plumarius. (Garden Pink, June Pink.) 1 foot. Flowers resembling a small carnation, with delightful, spicy fragrance. There are different kinds in **white, pink** and **red**, blooming in May and June. Fine for cutting. The foliage is sage green or gray, and remains green all winter.

Hardy Carnation, Red, and White. Flowers similar to Garden Pink, but borne on branching stems, 18 inches high, and blooming after the Garden Pinks are gone.

DICENTRA, Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) 2 feet. Bears long graceful racemes of pink, heart shaped flowers in May.

FUNKIA. (Plantain Lily.) 1 foot. Low, border plants with broad, handsome foliage.

Subcordata. A variety with waxy, white bell-shaped flowers, 4 to six inches long. July and August.

Variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with green and white. Used for a border plant on account of its attractive foliage. Blue flowers in July.

GAILLARDIA, Grandiflora. 1½ to 2 feet. Flowers 2 inches across; dark red and brown center with orange and red petals in rings of color. July until frost.

GYPSOPHILLA, Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) 2 to 3 feet. Forms a beautiful mass of tiny white flowers on slender wiry stems, giving a gauze-like appearance. Mid-summer.

HELIOPSIS, Pitcheriana. (Ox-eye.) 3 to 5 feet. Daisy-like flowers of deep golden yellow, on good stems for cutting, produced freely from July until fall. Very hardy.

HEMEROCALLIS, Flava. (Yellow Day Lily.) 2 to 3 feet. Large fragrant golden yellow flowers in clusters. June.

Fulva. A variety with orange-yellow flowers.

Thunbergii. Much like the Flava, but blooms later.

HIBISCUS, Moscheutos. 4 to 5 feet. Very large single flowers, varying in color from white to deep pink. August.

Crimson Eye. Pure white with crimson center.

HOLLYHOCKS. (Double.) 4 to 6 feet. Large showy blossoms on tall stalks in July and August. Colors are white, yellow, maroon, and different shades of red and pink. Should be well protected in winter and roots renewed every two years.

IBERIS, Sempervirens. (Evergreen Candytuft.) 1 foot. Low, spreading habit; small, pure white flowers completely covering the plant in spring.

IRIS, GERMAN. These well-known flowers bloom in early summer, and come in various shades and combinations of white, blue, yellow, and purple. They are very hardy, profuse bloomers, and flowers are useful for cutting.

Boccage. Rose, striped white.

Duchess de Nemours. White, striped purple.

Florentina alba. White, early.

Minico. Clear yellow.

Mlle. Almira. Sky-blue, large.

Mad. Chereau. White, frilled azure blue.

Othello. Deep purple.

Queen of May. Rosy lilac.

Spēctabilis. Purple, shaded brown.

IRIS, JAPANESE. These are the largest and finest of the Iris family, blooming in July, some weeks later than the other kinds. The flowers are large, nearly flat, ranging in color from pure white to deepest purple, many being beautifully veined, while some are shaded toward red and pink. The plants should be well supplied with water to produce the best results.

Bandai-no-nami. 6 petals, large, pure white with cream white standards.

Blue Jay. 6 petals, purple with white veins.

Iso-no-nami. Three petals, silvery white veined with violet. Early.

Kigan-no-misao. Three large petals, pure white, very profuse bloomer; late.

King Edward VII. Three petals, large, rich royal purple.

Koki-no-iro. Six petals, purple, with white standards; tall, large and fine. Very free bloomer.

Kusui-no-iro. Six large petals; light blue, veined white.

Oshokum. Six petals; rich violet purple. A good sort.

Pyramid. Six petals, large, purple, similar to Koki-no-iro.

Shishi-ikari. Three petals, white, veined violet, with deep violet-purple standards.

Shu-chu-no-kana. Six petals, white at base, veined and bordered violet red.

Sumida-gawa. Three petals, large, white, faintly shaded blue.

Tsuru-no-kegoromo. Six petals, pure white; a fine free blooming sort.

Waku-hotei. Six petals, white, veined blue, with deep purple standards.

IRIS, SIBERIAN, Snow Queen. Beautiful, snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in June. Free blooming and hardy.

LATHYRUS. (Everlasting Pea.) **White and Pink.** Hardy perennial climbers, producing large clusters of pea blossom shaped flowers during the summer.

LIATRIS, Spicata. Long, compact spikes of deep purple flowers in July.

LOBELIA. (Cardinal Flower.) Cardinal red flowers in August and September on spikes 2 to 3 feet tall. Very striking.

LYCHNIS. (Lamp Flower.) **Chalcedonia.** 2 to 3 feet. Dense heads of brilliant orange scarlet flowers in July and August.

Viscaria Splendens. 12 to 15 inches. Clusters of blood-red flowers in the early summer.

LYSIMACHIA, nummularia. (Moneywort.) An evergreen creeper, with small leaves and bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Fine for covering bare spaces under trees or shrubs where the grass will not grow.

MONARDA. (Bergamot.) 3 feet. Aromatic foliage; deep scarlet flowers in July and August.

MYOSOTIS. (Forget-me-not.) Well-known, small delicate blue flowers. Suitable for a shady location.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) **Youngii.** 18 inches. Bright yellow flowers in July.

PAEONIAS.

These well-know plants bloom in June, producing large double flowers ranging in color from pure white to deepest crimson, and including some light shades of yellow or buff. The following are excellent varieties.

Chas. Verdier. Lilac rose, very large and fine; late.

Couronne d'Or. Large, very full ball shaped flowers; white with dash of carmine in center; fragrant, very late; fine for cutting. Very choice.

Delicatissima. Large, pale blush, tinted cream, changing to white.

Delachii. Deep crimson, very double; a fine late variety.

Dortens Coros. Bright pink, dwarf.

Edulis. Violet rose, full and sweet.

Festiva Alba. Creamy white with dash of carmine in the center; free blooming and one of the best.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, pure white except for carmine streaks in the center. Early and fine. Fragrant.

Fragrantissima. Early and free bloomer. Outer petals clear rose; inner petals very numerous.

Francis Ortegal. Semi-double, deep glossy maroon red.

Fulgida. Bright crimson, free blooming, fine.

Golden Harvest. Pink, cream center, much like Jeanne d'Arc.

Jeanne d'Arc. Center composed of small petals, light

yellow or straw color, surrounded by a single row of large, light pink petals. Early and fragrant.

La Tulipe. Large, full; delicate rose fading to creamy white; one of the best. Late.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson, very compact; fine.

Mad. Crousse. Pure white, large and full; midseason.

Mad. Lebon. Bright cherry pink. Late.

Mons. Barral. Soft clear pink, large and full.

Officinalis Alba. Very early; pink, soon changing to white. Usually in bloom for Decoration Day.

Officinalis Rubra. Very early; deep crimson; the old fashioned red paeonia.

Papaviflora. White, barely tinted cream, early and fine.

Prolifera Tricolor. Center golden yellow, bordered with blush white; the nearest to a yellow paeonia. Early.

Queen Victoria. (Whitleyii.) Large, double, white, barely tinted cream.

HARDY PHLOX.

These old fashioned fragrant flowers have become very popular, while many new varieties have been produced, which are greatly superior in size and color to the old kinds. A few of the best of these are described, but there are many other good sorts, while new ones are constantly being added.

Chatrain. Rosy white, darker toward center, large spikes.

Coquelicot. Bright orange scarlet with dark crimson center; very fine and striking; dwarf.

Doctor Charcot. New; purple and white with deep reddish purple center. Distinct and handsome.

Eclaireur. Large; violet crimson with light center.

Eiffel Tower. Very large flower; beautiful salmon rose, with distinct purple eye. One of the finest of all the Phloxes.

Elizabeth Campbell. New, large flower; delicate salmon pink, with light center. A choice variety.

Ferdinand Cortez. Very large and handsome; bright crimson with darker center.

Highland Beauty. Deep crimson, large clusters, and strong grower. This variety originated with us, and we consider it one of the best dark red varieties.

Independence. Large, pure white; early and tall.

La Candeur. Large, pure white; early and dwarf.

La Cygne. Dwarf, pure white, large blossom and large spikes.

La Vogue. Silvery rose, large flower.

Le Mahdi. Purple in morning and evening, changing to red in the middle of the day; a peculiar and handsome sort.

L'Esperance. Large, light lavender pink with light eye; a fine sort; dwarf.

L'Evenement. Soft pink, tinted salmon; large and showy; dwarf.

Louis le Grand. Bright wine color; large and attractive.

Mad. P. Langier. Bright cerise red; vermillion center, large cluster; a very popular sort.

Melba Cinnabo. White, with dotted pink stripe through center of each petal.

Pink Beauty. Flowers beautiful pale pink in very large clusters; fine.

Premier Minister. Large flower, light pink, shading to deep carmine center. One of the very best.

Queen. Large, pure white, a tall, strong growing variety. Late, and one of the best.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet carmine center; a very desirable sort.

R. P. Struthers. Large; deep pink with crimson center.

Von Hochberg. Clear crimson; one of the best of its color.

White Swan. White flowers in long spikes, beginning to bloom very early, and continuing to the end of the season; a very vigorous grower and desirable sort.

William Robinson. Salmon with rosy center; fine large flower.

PHLOX, Subulata. (Moss Pink) Forms a thick carpet of moss-like foliage completely covered with pink flowers in May.

Subulata, Alba. A variety with white flowers.

Divaricata Canadensis. 1 foot. Fragrant lavender flowers in May; fine for cutting.

PLATYCODON. (Bell-flower.) **Blue, and White.** 2 to 3 feet. large, bell-shaped flowers that are fine for cutting. Hardy and free blooming. July to September.

Mariesii. A dwarf variety, with very large, deep blue flowers.

SALVIA, Azurea. 3 feet. Small, sky-blue flowers in profusion in August and September.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. 1 to 2 feet. Large, lilac-blue flowers, excellent for cutting, produced from June to September.

SEDUM. (Stone-Crop.) **Spectabilis.** 15 inches. Foliage thick and rubbery; flowers pale rose, in large flat cymes in early fall.

Spectabilis Brilliant. A variety with bright pink flowers; very desirable.

SHASTA DAISY. 2 to 3 feet. Very large daisies from July to September.

SPIREA, Aruncus. 4 feet. Produces long feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes. Vigorous grower; June.

Japonica. 12 to 18 inches. Plumy spikes of small, pure white flowers in June. Fine for cutting.

Palmata. 3 feet. Broad corymbs of crimson purple flowers in June and July.

STATICE, Latifolia. (Sea Lavender.) Thick, leathery foliage at the ground. Flower stalks 15 to 18 inches high forming immense panicles covered with tiny delicate blue flowers, producing a very graceful airy appearance. Blooms in July, but flowers can be dried and kept for months as a house decoration.

STOKESIA, Cyanea. 18 inches. Flowers 3 or 4 inches across, double blue, with delicate, narrow petals. Midsummer.

TROLLIUS. (Globe Flower.) 1 foot. Large globular yellow flowers on long stems. May to July.

VERONICA, Longifolia Subsessilis. (Blue Bird Flower.) 2 feet. Dark green foliage with long, slender spikes of small, deep blue flowers in August and September.

VINCA. (Trailing Myrtle.) A creeping plant with handsome evergreen foliage and bright blue flowers in spring. Very hardy and will grow in shady spots and under trees.

VIOLA, Cornuta. (Hardy Violets.) **Blue.** Low, spreading plants producing blue pansy-like flowers through the summer and until late in the fall.

White Perfection. The same, with white flowers.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

These must be planted in spring, are of easy cultivation, and very desirable for cut flowers late in the summer. In fact, there are but few flowers that will last as long in good condition after cutting. There is an increased demand for these beautiful flowers, especially in the choice, named varieties.

Childsii Hybrids. Tall, with very large flowers running largely to red shades.

Groff's Hybrids. A fine strain with brilliant flowers of many shades.

Lemoine's Hybrids. This strain runs largely to light shades, and is distinguished by brilliant crimson and scarlet markings in the the throat of the blossoms. Early and desirable.

Smoky and Slaty. Flowers red or pink, irregularly shaded and streaked with slaty, or smoke colored markings.

Mixed Hybrids. All colors in a general mixture. Also in separate mixtures of **White and Light**; **Pink and Rose**; **Scarlet and Red**; **Orange and Yellow**; **Lavender and Purple**.

NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS.

America. Blush lavender pink, almost white, a favorite cut flower variety.

Attraction. Dark crimson with white throat.

Augusta. Almost pure white.

Baltimore. Light salmon; tall spike and immense flowers.

Baron Hulot. Dark violet, nearly blue; fine.

Berkshire. Delicate pink, tipped canary yellow.

Crackerjack. Dark red, throat spotted yellow and maroon.

Eldorado. Deep clear yellow; lower petals spotted maroon.

George Paul. Crimson, stained yellow and purple.

Intensity. Light scarlet; lower petals spotted white.

Lacordaire. Brilliant fiery vermilion; early and fine.

Negerfurst. Very dark velvety red, with black spots, flamed with white and rose.

Niagara. Large flowers, soft yellow, shaded pink and carmine. A very beautiful sort.

Panama. Like America, but a much deeper pink.

Papilio Rose. Pale rose pink, blotched with creamy white.

Peace. Almost a pure white; very large flowers on a strong stalk. One of the finest cut flower varieties.

Peachblow. Peach-blossom pink.

Princess Altieri. White, shaded with carmine.

Taconic. Pink, marked with crimson and pale yellow.

Victory. Fine yellow.

Vivid. Rich velvety purple.

War. Deep blood red, shaded darker; very striking.

White Cloud. White; branching flower stalks.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We can usually furnish an assortment of the best Holland grown bulbs of **Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils**, and **Crocus**. These bloom early in the spring, have a wide range of the most beautiful colors, are hardy and of easy cultivation. Tulips and Hyacinths can be taken up after they have finished blooming in the spring, and the beds used for summer flowering plants until late fall, when the bulbs can be replanted. In addition, the Hyacinths and several varieties of Daffodils are excellent for blooming in the house in winter.

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